# SCHURZ'S CONFERENCE.

Proceeding's at the Fifth Avenue otel Yesterday.

STATES REPRESENTED. . EIGHTEEN

the Delegates Who Took Part in Pull List of the First Session.

Speeches

BRISTOW'S FRIENDS. SECRETA

> r. Leonard Bacon, President MacVeagh and Others.

#### ODRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

ay afternoon one of the large parlors on the oor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was filled to its apacity by a number of gentlemen from various f the Union, in response to cordial invitations to them by ex-Senator Carl Schurz, William mization of the conference, with President ermanent chairman, and the appointment se on Resolutions, instructed likewise to plan of action. A great many speeches de during the three hours' session, and one or hem indicated a very strong predilection for islow. The component parts of the meeting be called active and passive politicians; the eing vastly in the majority. The active politi-ere represented by Colonel Thomas Wentworth son, Franklin MacVeagh, and others; President and Adams fitly led the passives. There were 75 gentlemen in the room of the 400 to whom,

os Tuck; Vermont, Edward L. Phelps, Frederick lings, Charles W. Willard, John Prout, Willard

hagion, C. R. Bliss.

Leachushyra—Martha Brunner, George A. Kettridge, John C. Ropes, A. J. C. Lowden, Howard Stockton, Honry L. Pierce, Alexander H. Bullock, Rev. Henry Blanchard, Julius H. Seelye, Professor W. S. Tyler, Frank Hopkins, Professor Perry, Marshal Wilcox, William B. Hall, L. Maitby, Benjamin F. Nichole Charles F. Advanced To Professor Nichols, Charles F. Adams, Jr., Brooks Adams, H. E. Alvord, &dmund L. Lawyer, Samuel J. Spaulding, George M. Stearns, J. S. Farlow, F. M. Stone, George P. King, E. B. Haskell.

Sore G. Woolsey, Leonard Bacon, Francis A. Walker, W. G. Sumner, J. F. Platt, President Cummings. C. F. McCurdy, M. S. Dudley, John T. Adams, Nathan Hart. DE ISLAND-Rowland R. Hazard, Thomas W. Hig-

Ir., Charles E. Wendt, L. J. Steestuy, Philip Bessinger, Willy Wallach, John A. Graham, M. bilinger, A. Klauroth, C. A. Schlegel, A. Heyl, Thomas olland, R. R. Bowker, Thomas S. Howard, Jr. sphen Angell, B. E. Skinner, J. E. Crane, A. G. rown, C. A. Agnew, E. L. Godkin, T. W. Kuner, G. E. nes, General Van Allen, Theodore Roosevelt, John ay, A. L. Earle, Isaac Sherman, Dr. Holland, M. K. George S. Halsey, John H. Sherwood, T. G. Frield, I. H. Palmer, R. M. Huut, Oswald Otten-forfer, Rev. Dr. William Adama, Charles Butler, Edward Salomon, F. L. Olmstead, W. H. Lee, A. Jacoby, H. Althorp, Howard Potter, A. P. Stokes, D. W. James, G. P. Kenyon, F. D. Tappen, Thomas Fes-senden, Fred Schack, A. G. Sedgwick, Dorman B. Eston, Ethan Allen, E. G. Pearson, Rev. Dr. Samuel sgood, Rev. Dr. B. H. Newton, Rev. Dr. E. W. Wash-urn, Parke Godwin, Edward Robinson. BROOKLYS.—T. H. Harrison, George L. Lord, A. M.

NEW YORK STATE-George G. Munger, Arthur Bott,

Professor John Ordronaux, Bradford R. Wood, Theo-dore Bacon, Benjamin Field, W. D. Ferguson, Garritt Smith, Martin Thatcher.

New JERSEY-Samuel C. Anderson. PENNSYLVANIA—H. A. Brown, H. Tiedman, Henry C. en, William Welsh, John P. Verree, John Sill, John J.

Thieme, ex-Governor Mueller. INDIANA-John A. Finck, Colonel Martin T. Esslinger,

ILLINOIS-Horace White, John H. Bryant, Andrew Callahan, Franklin MacVeagh, Sidney Thomas, Ernst Schmidt, Frederick Baumann, Col. Ed. Tissen, L. Eastman, E G. Keith, W. A. Bartlett, Allan A. Benton. -G. W. Underwood, James E. Scropps, Charles S. May.

Wisconsin-J. Clarke, M. M. Davis, Hon. Frederick

W. Horn, John W. Hoyt. WEST VIRGINIA-M. C. C. Church. NORTH CAROLINA-Robert Lassiter.

Missouri-John McNeal, Enos Clarke, H. J. Drum-mond, J. S. Robbies.

After the conference was fairly started several others ame in to learn what had been done and to indorse it if they could. The secretary of the conference, Mr. H. C. Lodge, stated that he had received nearly 500 letters from different persons in sympathy with the objects of the assemblage. Of these, perhaps the most interesting and important were written by Judge Hoadley and J. D Cox, of Ohio; Wirt Dexter, Governor Koerner, L. T. Chamberlain and Francis Lackner, of Illinois; William Chamberlain and Francis Lackner, of Illinois; William E. Dodge, Benjamin A. Willis and D. D. S. Brown, of New York; W. H. Rawl, of Pennsylvania; Robert F. Hill, of Michigan; R. B. Anderson, Alexander Mc-Donald and John F. Potter, of Wisconsin; Paul A. Chadbourne, Edward Atkinson and Samuel Bowles, of Massachusetts; Frederick Münch, of Missouri; H. W. Hollman, of Maryland, and D. Jefferds, of Mississippi. it was said that General N. P. Banks and one or two other prominent personages were expected.

was called to order by Mr. H. C. Lodge, who said that those present had assembled to confer on the political situation and adrise their fellow citizens according to the specifications of "the call," which he then read. [This has aiready blished in the HERALD, and is neither more not sees than a decunciation of party corruption and an exhortation to the people to take a new departure in this centennal year for the improvement of the national government.] He next read the names of some of those who had accepted invitations and had promised to be present at the conference, adding apologetically that in the great haste of sending out so many invitations some gentlemen had been overlooked whom it would have been advisable to have asked for counsel. ad received about 500 replies from those written to, and he would say that not one of them contained a positive denial of sympathy with the objects of the

that s committee of three on permanent organization be appointed to make out a list of officers. The ex-ference himself, l'ark Godwan of New York and se appointed to make out a list of officers. The ex-fovernor himself, Park Godwin, of New York, and Colonel Edmund Jussen, of lilinois, were assigned to that duty and went out into the hallway to fulfil it. After an absence of about three minutes they returned; and through their chairman, ex-Governor Bullock, re-sorted the following, who were unanimously elected:— For President—Theodore D. Westsey, of Connecticut

Por Vice Presidents—New Hampshire, Geo. G. Fogg; Fermont, Charles W. Willard; Massachusetts, Henry L. Pierce, Mortin Brimmen, Julius H. Seeiye, Mark Hopkins, James Freeman Clarze; Connecticut, Dr. Leonard Bacon, Joseph Cummings, Thomas Wentworth Higg:nson; New York, W. C. Bryant, John Sar, Oswald Ostendorfer, Edward Salomon, Brad-

ford R. Wood, Cyrus W. Field, Charies Butler, Samuel Osgood; Peansylvania, Thomas Baich, Harry Lea, W. Welsh; Ohio, ex-Governor Muller, J. D. Robert Collyer; Wisconsin, Fred W. Horn, M. M. Davis; Missouri, John McNeil, James S. Rollins.

Secretaries—H. C. Lodge, Massachusetts; Francis A. Walker, Connecticut; Henry A. Brown, Pennsylvania; August Thieme, Ohio; Enos Clarke, Missouri.

PRESIDENT WOOLSEY'S SPEECE.

Amid the plaudits of the conference President Woolsey took the chair, and said that the members had ne him a good turn in one sense, but not in another

regard to the objects of the conference, he feft that the gentlemen who had signed the paper or call looked to those whom they had invited for counsel. He himself had not come paper or call looked to those whom they had invited for counsel. He himself had not come the athest maker under consideration by those past the men who had replued in person to the invitations. He did know, however, that within the past ten years the country had been growing politically worse, and many of those present who had reclaimed the the republican party had often had occasion to these for, the country had often had occasion to these for, the country had often had occasion to these for, the country had often had occasion to these for the party had often had occasion to the country and the country had occasion to the country had been on the call, however, he took this occasion to thank those who had resooned personally, and to add that their numbers and individual importance filed him with gladness. He had not anticipated in individual importance filed him with gladness. He had not anticipated him. He augured from it that as the centennial the spirit of independence seemed to be raing. He, it had been so in dividual in political and good cattered may being to them, but, white they did, they had a perfect right to the party of the country had been sent of the power of influence to get them, but, white they did, they had a perfect right to independent that for a long time they have been sitting on the fence. "So they have," said Mr. Schurr, because the mid was partic. The meating was not a packed convention to favor the protein to day to the signers of the call in issuing an invitation to any man were whether he bore a reputation for honesty, freedom from party rule and was a partic. The section of the protein sent of the protein the did not any to the protein and to provide the mid to a particle of the protein and the protein and the protein and the p

was let out of the banket. He, therefore, begged to be excused until the return of the committee.

A totck From Tink young text.

Henry A Brown, or Philauselphia, said that while he was in no sense prepared to speak to the conference, which had within it some of the wisest and best thinkers in the country, he felt that he could say a few words which would find echos in the hearts of tens of thousands of young men throughout the land. In Pennsylvania, particularly, would the voice of the conference be heard with satisfaction, condemining partisanship and the prostitution of office which had become so universal in that State. Mr. Brown's speech dealt with generalities rather than particularities, and he closed amit the plaudits of his hearers. Mr. William C. Bryant and Dr. Leonard Bacon were next invited to communicate their views to the assemblage. The former genileman begged to be excused, as he was not prepared.

ERV. Dr. ERONARD BACON said to Present Woosey that he had this him in the morning whether the woosey that he had this him in the political condition of the country, "The about the political condition of the country, "The said Dr. Bacon, "is nothing new. It has existed from the beginning and has grown with the population and wealth of the country," He then remarked that if the country had been considered by the Conference. When a party outlived the issue that justified its existence its tendency to corruption was simmet irresable. The issue which had given life to the parties of to-day was obsoicle, and its tendency was therefore corrupt. There is an issue now before the people—a moral issue. It is whether the naion shall pay its debits or rejudiate thom. That which makes fread and knavery so cominon is that the country is demoralized by the bad faith of its government, or what is known as that distract personage, Cinel Sam, Lying over the country, so that he and in the country of the people—the country of the people in the country o

on Resolutions, arose and suggested that, as the committee and ocen discussing the propriety of preparing a suitable address to be circuiated throughout the United States, and had come to the conclusion that they would write one for the consideration of the conforence, and as its preparation would neces-

#### POLITICAL RIPPLES.

THOUGHTS FROM OUR CONTEMPORARIES-IDEAS OF THE PROVINCIAL PRESS-MILESTONES MARKING POLITICAL PROGRESS-PEN AND PASTE IN THE CAMPAIGN-THE PEOPLE RE-SPONSIBLE FOR CORRUPTION-CALIFORNIA POLITICS-PENNSYLVANIA AND MORTON-THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA-OHIO AND INDIANA AS DISPUTED BATTLE FIELDS-BRISTOW RE-VIVING THE WEST-THE NEW SOUTH.

George Eliot, in her latest instalment of the novel of "Daniel Deronda," speaks of a man's thought in com-parison with the ripples made by throwing a stone into water. They rise from some mysterious source, and no sooner do the outermost ones faintly die away than new ones spring heavily from the centre. So it is with political discussion as we find it throughout our with political discussion as we find it throughout our exchanges. One strong force may produce innumerable ripples of thought, always spreading into enlarging circles, while new ones come to freshen the idea. Editors are beginning to go below the surface for political forces, and to study not merely types like Blaine, Thurman, Bayard and Conking, but the people themselves, who make or permit those types to be what they are. The Hauald has for some time been enterpring the people to study themselves as well as their representatives. Mr. Seymour and Mr. Adams both struck this idea forcibly. The Boston Post says

"of the country for the purposes of a Presidential nomination contrasts as sharply as their positions."

That the elements of popular contest for government supremacy are somewhat responsible for the ugly ac. by the Pittsburg Disputch, which says:-

"To raise the standard of morality we must not only call things by their right names, but must punish dis honesty and corruption, no matter in what form they reveal themselves. We cannot expect that men will do honestly and act justly so long as they are bid god-speed in a career of theft and malfeasance. The public and private conscience seems to be blunted, and it must be enlightened if we are to have greater integrity among business men and officials. The press is the great social educator, and to the raising of the standard of morality it should lend all its energies, for so long as it covers over and connives at guilt so long will we have impurity and fraud, both in high and low places."

Of the non-politician element the Troy Times says:—
They can't expect to be leaders at the start. Let
them join either of the two great parties, do their duly
at the primaries and in conventions, see to it that only
good men are nominated for public office, and use their
influence within the parties to which they attach themseives, and perhaps they may accomplish something,
especially as they are one and all men of culture and
intelligence. But in an independent, exclusive, morerighteous-than-thou sort of organization, like the league
proposed, they will be powerless for good, and may do
a great deal of harm. Of the non-politician element the Troy Times says:-

CALIFORNIA POLITICS are assuming definite shape. The independents have undoubtedly agreed to go back to the republican party. What course Leland Staniord and the powerful Central

What course Loland Stanford and the powerful Central Pacific Railroad will pursue remains to be ascertained. The San Francisco Chronicle, which is a very conservative paper in its editorial expressions, says:—

At the last election the official count gave Governor Irwin 61,500 votes and Phelps and Bidwell, rival candidates, a joint vote of 61,652. Add to the latter agures the 356 votes for Lovell, the temperance reform candidate, and Irwin's majority over all was 101. But it is well known that many republicans, rather than vote for either faction of their own party, did not vote at all or voted for Irwin. Therefore Casifornia can hardly be considered a doubtful State in the coming Presidential campaign. The present Lieutenant flovernor is a minority officer, having received only 58,424 votes against 63,560 cast for his rivals. These last figures show the popular vote rather than those for the Governor, and give the republican party the advantage of 2,060 votes in their favor over the vote cast for the democratic Governor, and 5,145 better than Mr. Johnson received.

the republican politicians are quite absorbed in the coming nomination. Mr. Barr, the editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph, in a private conversation, has said:—
Your people underrate Morton's strength too. He has a much better standing in this State than you think. But as to Bristow, we think here that he is too young—entirely too new a man—and, worse yet, he was born on the wrong side of the line. He was a brave soldier and comes of good stock, but you will find this to be the case with all those old Clay whigs—Unionism is a sentiment with them rather than a deep moral conviction. Soon or late "omething will come up to make the sentiment give why. There is no dauger of anything of that sort with Hartranit or Morton. They mean it every time. National unity is with them an intense conviction, moral and intellectual, affectionately cherished and thought out from away down

Redfield, the statesmanlike correspondent of the

Redfield, the statesmanlike correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Atlanta, says of THE GEORGIA DELEGATES, the twenty-two delegates have returned to their homes, and speculation is rife as to what changes there will be, if any, among them. They will be subjected to pressure in one way and another, but the contending forces will be apt to leave them about where they are now as to preference. Rumor to the contrary, I think they will pan out about as stated the day after the Convention, namely:—Morton, 8; Bristow, 6; Blaine, 5; Conkling, 3. I notice the reports in the city papers and in the press despatches agree with my statement as to the strength of Morton and Bristow. There is no reasonable doubt but what the delegation is eight for Morton and six for Bristow; it is not positive that Conkling has more than two. Who the alleged third Conkling has more than two. Who the alleged third Conkling is really for, if not for Conkling, is problematical. I incline to think that on the Brist ballot the vote will be given as above, but when it comes to the inevitable "break up," we are in a mist. Anoung the democrats of this State I think things are working around so that the delegation will be solid for Tilden. With the Empire State of the South for him, and the Empire State of the South for him, and the Empire State of the South for him, and the Empire State of the South for him, and the Empire State of the South for him, and the Empire State of the South for him, and the Empire State of the South for him, and the Empire State of the South for him, and the Empire State of the South for him, and the Empire State of the South for him, and the Empire State of the South for him, and the Empire State of the South for him, and the Empire State of the South for him, and the Empire State of the South for him, and the Empire State of the South for him, and the Empire State of the South for him, and the Empire State of the South for him, and the Empire State of the South for him, and the Empire State of the South

are counted as States in which the political battle of the year is to be decided. The South looks with long-ing eyes toward both, but has little enthusiasm for either Thurman or Hendricks. Missouri, which believes somewhat in Hendricks, but would probably support Palmer, of Illinois, with more alacrity, does not like the idea of an Eastern candidate. The Kansas

City Times says:—

It is certain that Tilden cannot carry either Ohio or Indiana, and that it his nomination loses us both of those States in the October election the battle is over. We taust carry one or the other of those two States in October to make any fight at all, and we must carry one or the other of them in November to succeed. With 111 votes from the South, atty-eight from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, six from Wisconsin, six from Connecticut and six of the twelve Pacific coast votes, we can elect without New York. And it is interly absurd to suppose that any man who is nominated to lose us those States can carry New York. The man who has a reasonable prospect of carrying the October States, and does carry them, will get the vote of New York, whether he be a republican or a democrat.

In connection with this statement we have only to quote from the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, which believes that Tilden does not need Ohio and Indiana. It says:—

gays:—
If we nominate Tilden it will be with the distinct uniferstanding on all sides that he can get votes enough to elect him without those of Indiana and Ohio. It will be assumed that those States are not taken into the calculation. He is to depend upon the Southern States, the Pacific States and the States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. He can count with almost absolute certainty upon the votes of all those States—130 in the South and 50 in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, leaving only 5 votes to be obtained in the Pacific States.

In the West the recombiners partie is recognition much

In the West the republican party is regaining much of the confidence which it lost through the po-litical and personal treachery of men formerly supposed 

Speaking of Bristow, the Cincinnati Com

tory.

The Southern journals are discussing political questions in good taste and with broad sense. "Let the past alone" seems to be the general idea. The New Orleans

Picayane in a fair article says:—
The New SOUTH
is to be controlled by a new order of men, nc longer by
the aristocratic and unyiaking planter nabeb, imbued with ideas which belong to an extinct school of
political philosophy; no longer by the carpet bugger,
who has no principles and no scruples, only rapacious
greed and lawless ambition; but by men who love not
only the South, but the whole country; men who accept the situation and understand its requirements,
men in accord with the altered institutions of the land,
men who know their rights under the constitution as
it is and who mean to maintain them.

#### JUDGE DAVID DAVIS' CHANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The democrats, so far, seem to be governed with more prodence than heretolore. They are more than ever disposed to regard availability in the selection of a candidate rather than personal devotion to a particu lar man. They do not intend to hazard success in an effort to advance the aspirations of any one nan. They desire success now, as a failure would renow a long lease of power to those who have so long exercised it. It is for these reasons that they send so are left free to make up their minds on a survey of the whole field, as it presents itself after the Cincin nati nomination, as to what is best to be done to secure success. These facts render it very difficult to even ake a guess at the respective strength of the various

gentlemen named as candidates.

The republican leaders, to avoid being put on the detence of their control of affairs, are determined to put the democrats upon the defensive; to make the election turn entirely upon the question whether the government shall be administered by the late rebeis or republicans. So far they have been viry successful, as witness the amnesty debate and the right of secession, in which Mossra. Hill and Tucker furnished all the materials desired. If they can now force the democratic organization which opposed the war to maintain the Union they will have the issue made up to their ratisfaction, because, on that issue they feel certain of success. The old light will be bright over again, and the result cannot be doubted.

That issue is to be deprecated by all who desire a restoration of that good feeling which can alone secure the happiness and prosperity of all sections of the country. lection turn entirely upon the question whether the

Country.

It is for the purpose of avoiding this issue that so many of the most sagacious democrats in various States have mentioned Judge Davis as a person on whom to unite. It is thought that his great honesty of character, ability and conservative views are such as to call to his support all who desire an honest administration of national affairs, and a restoration of an era of good feeling, such as distinguished the administration of Mr. Munroe.

Judge Davis is not a candulate for the nomination.

tion of Mr. Manroe.

Judge Davis is not a candidate for the nomination. He has, not done nor will he do anything to secure it. If it comes to him it must come as the result of the deliberate conviction of those who go to St. Louis that it is the best thing for them to do. Should it come in that way no doubt he will resign his seat on the Bench and accept it.

that way no doubt he will resign his seat on the Bench and accept it.

It is known that, in all the delegations yet selected, there are many who entertain views favorable to his nomination; but how many in each delegation it is sufficient to say. After it is apparent that leading favorities cannot receive a two-thirds vote the delegations from the Western and Northwestern States, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, West Virginia and other States will be very anxious for his nomination. It is thought that his nomination would do much to carry the States of Ohio and Indiana in October, which are so important as inituencing the election in November. His triends are certain that he can get the votes of Himos and Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio, if nominated.

Washington, May 12, 1876.

VINDEX.

# BLAINE AND BRISTOW CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Empire Blaine and Bristow Club was held last night at Science Hall, No. 141 Eighth atreet. The committee of conference which and attended the Independent Republican Conference seld at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, reported, and on mo tion it was resolved to continue it until the conference adjourned. Mr. Henry C. Robinson related his experience with the members of the independent party during the day, and gave it as his impression that a third party could not be organized at this late date and the better plan was to place in nomination reform candidates within the party lines. He thought that the party in the aggregate was pure as the powerful democratic opposition. He passed a warm eulogy on Messra. Blaine and Bristow, saying he thought that the Chechnati Convention could not find better men. If they could be would, however, be willing to accept them. Should the Investigating Committee show that Blaine's hands were daubed with Pacific Railroad pitch, then "away with Blaine." He condemned Mr. Conkling for not openly censuring the shortcomings of the party. Dr. Kennedy advised the club to defer action until the result of the Fifth avenue conference was ascertained. The meeting was lairly attended, and a number of new names were added to the roll. tion it was resolved to continue it until the conference

# SPEAKER HUSTED EXPLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In the article published to-day, entitled "The Legislature Reviewed," an expression occurs which puts me in the attitude of self-contradiction. While the context shows that I not only have not been aware of but do not believe in the existence of any alliance between democrats and republicans, in reference to matters pending at Albany, I am made to say, in answer to the

pending at Albany, I am made to the Green Extension bill as having been brought about by a combination of democrats and republicans in the House, acting in the interest and through the influence; of Nayor Wickham, with a view to his securing the position of Comptroller of the city of New York:

I am certainly of the opinion that such is the case, &c.
This answer would seem to imply that I thought a combination did exist between democrats and republi-cans. Not only did no such idea ever obtain with me, cans. Not only did no such idea ever obtain with me, but, on the contrary, I am positive in my conviction that no republican would have voted against the Extension bill had it reached its final reasing. I did express the opinion that the democrats opposed the bill for the reason that they wanted to get possession of the Comptrollership, and I remarked in that connection, as stated, that it was generally understood that Mr. Wickham would not be averse to assurang the functions of the office. Again, I am made to say that "I have heard that Mayor Wickham was looking for the presidency of the road; but his aspirations in that respect we exilled when I substituted my bill for the one he sent me." The first proposition, as stated, is correct; but the latter not. You will readily perceive that neither the passage nor the deleat of the substitute could, by any possibility, affect the question of the presidency of the road. If you will lavor me by the publication of this note, and thereby correct two evidently unintentional errors, you will greatly oblige, yours, truly,

PERSERILL, May 13, 1876.

# RANDOLPH OR PARKER?

A conference of delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Trenton was held last evening at the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt street. The choice seemed to lie between Parker and Randolph, with a seemed to lie between Parker and Randolph, with a few delegates for Hedle. Senator Randolph's friends are "moving heaven and earth" in Hudson county in his behalf. The programme is that Parker will get some votes on the first ballot for President in the St. Louis Convention and then be laid on the steat. On the supposition that a Westers man will be nominated for President Randolph will come to the front for the nomination on the second place. Discret Atterney Garretson, of Jersey City, is a candidate for national delegate in the Randolph interest. Randolph is very popular in Hudson county, owing to the firm stand he took on the occasion of the Orange procession a few years ago.

# MANIACS AT BELLEVUE.

Another religious maniac, in the person of Thomas Heary, a single man, aged twenty-eight years, was brought to Bellevue Hospital last night at nine o'clock. Heary, who is a plasterer by occupation, residing at No. 948 First avenue, was recently converted at the Hippodrome. His mind has become unsettled and he

cover. Ellen Mahoney, a native of Ireland, aged twenty-Ellen Mahoney, a native of ireland, aged twenty-eight years, developed symptoms of mannty yesterday, and became so violent that she was conveyed to Berlevue Hospital and consigned to the certs. Ellen is a domestic and resides at the corner of sixth avenue and Fifty eights street. The physicians in charge tailed to ascertain the cause of her insanity, but unite in the belief that she cannot recover.

# LAW SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

At the Academy of Music last evening the Commence ment of the Law School of the University of the city of New York drew together a very large number of male and female friends. The usual programme of addresses

The degree of LL B. was conferred on the audience. The degree of Ll. B. was conferred on the following students:—William Gaul Alger, Geory Middleton Bayne, Jacob Henry Berakopp, Edwar Antheny Bradford, Charles Cornelius Bull, Jam Burton Butler, Theodore Gibis Case, Neand Nicolaus Cronholm, William Beatman Davison, Morris Patterson Ferris, Louis Grunbu Samuel Lobenthal, James Dommick Lyach, Charles Edwar Marsac, William James Mooney, William Hill Michale Reginald Heber McKinn, Joseph Martyn Noonan, The dore Sedgwick Nyc, Hamilton Poineroy, Charles I Poucher, Marx Platzek, Edward Henry Stricklam Alexander Ramsey Thompson, Bernard William Traite Harold Morgan Smith, John Kirkpatrick Van Neas, William Musson, Benjamin Nelson Woodson, Jame Amaziah Whitney, Edgar Pelhemus Wyckhoff.

THE REVOLUTIONARY TRIUMPH PROCLAIMED TO THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.

llowing has been issued by the revolution

LIBERTY-EQUALITY-PRATERNITY-REPUBLIC OF HAYTI-

The Central Revolutionary Committee, considering that, by the fact of the triumph of revolution, General Michel Domingue has fallen from the Presidency and that there is urgency for proclaiming and organizing a provisional government.

Considering that all over the country the restoration

of the constitution of 1867 has been proclaimed and affirmed and that it is important to take the necessary neasures in order to insure its imm; diate working,

It is resolved,

ARTICLE I.—A provisional government, composed of ve members, is instituted.

ART. 2.—The powers of the provisional government

are:

1. To administer the ordinary public service.

2. To convoke immediately the primary and electoral Assemblies in order to reform the Common Councils after the Electoral law of the 24th of August, 1872, and to nominate the deputies and andulates for the Senatorial elections who are to compose the National Assembly intrusted to nominate the President of the Republic. ART. 3.—After the nomination of the provisional gov-

ART. 3.—After the nomination of the provisional government four councillors will be appointed.

ART. 4.—Said councillors are to share with the members of the provisional government the responsibility of their acts.

ART. 5.—Members of the provisional government and councillors will receive each, from the public treasury, a salary of 500 pissires for their whole term of office.

treasury, a salary of 500 plastres for their whole term of office.

ART. 6.—Citizens Boisroud Canal, Hyppolite, Louis Tamisaine, Louis Andain and Moubrum Arnoux are appointed members of the provisional government.

ART. 7.—On the installation of the provisional government the Revolutionary Committee will be dissolved. They shall have to give, without delay, an account of their administration.

ART. 8. This decree shall immediately be made public and enter into application throughout the whole territory of the Republic.

Long live Liberty!

Long live Revolution!

Long live Revolution!

Long live Revolution!

To give at the headquarters of the Central Revolutionary Committee, on the 23d of April, 1876, year seventy-third of our independence.

The President of the Central Committee—J. I. Hyppolite. yppolite, Secretaries-H. Price, D. Lamour,

NAMES OF THE COUNCILLORS. The names of the four councillors referred to in rticle 3 are as follows :-Hannibal Price, Minister of Finance, Commerce and

Ovide Camean, Minister of the Interior, Agriculture Morin Montasse, Minister of War and Marine.

S. L. Lafontaine, Minister of Justice, Religion and Instruction. CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

CONTRABANDS OF WAR PROHIBITED FROM EN-TERING BAN SALVADOR.

Congress proceeds quietly with its work, but there is

no new measure of note to record.

CONTRABANDS OF WAR.

In the absence of late arrivals from Central America there is nothing additional to the last report concerning the war between Salvador and Guatemala beyond the fact that the introduction of contrabands of war into Salvador is prohibited by Guatemala.

The Guatemalan armed steamer General Barrio will enforce this prohibition.

The government of Peru is using its influence for the President of the Republic, to whom, it is thought, General Mariayo Y. Prado will, if elected, enertly

General Mariayo Y. Frado will, if elected, snortly hand over the Presidency.

AN IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL QUESTION SETTLED.

The nitrate question has been settled with the banks. Anthony Gibbs & Son, of London, are to be the consignees of the shipments of the nitrate of the government. They are to advance \$200,000 st one ampay the three months' interest due on the purchase money. The present export duly is sixty cents per 100 pounds weight. It is proposed to increase that duly to \$1.50 or \$2. hard money, while the government shipments will be free of duty. Private owners and shippers will thus be forced out of the competition.

A report is current that Great Britain purposes; ing ships of war to Callao to protest against the tinued imprisonment of the Captain and officers of steamship Talisman.

MONEY AND TRADE.

Finance and commerce are still at a low ebb.
Exchange, 33d. per sol (hard dollar), and scarce.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S PROPHETIC GIFTS. [From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

There is hardly a day that some startling develop-ment in the physical world does not reveal itself, as-suming form and force sufficient to be characterized as phenomenal. The Gentiles have for many years doubted and derided the prophetic gifts claimed by Brigham Young, conceding to him only that consum-mate shrewdness and cunning which enabled him to make capital out of the bigotry and superstition of the weak and ignorant. Certain current events, however, powers of divination, and convince them that the Prophet's mantle has really fallen upon the shoulders of this modern vaticinator. The Chronicle is the first to reveal a bit of startling history in connection with the foresight of the leader of the Latter Day Saints.

It is well known that for the past twelve months the grand project for transferring the Mormon population to New Mexico has been under consideration by Brigham and his emissaries. As already revealed by the Chronicle, Governor Axtell, formerly of Utah, but now Governor of New Mexico, has for months been quietly working with this end in view, paving the way for the establishment of a new Mormon empire. The world has been puzzled to know why the Latter Day Saints, after working for more than a quarter of a century to build up Zion in Utah, should be willing to abandon all the mannificent improvements of the Great Salt Lake Valley, and become once more pioneers of the wilderness. But the inciting cause is now as palpable as it is inevitable and fresistible. The great Prophet by his powers of divination has discovered why the Great Salt Lake has been rising at the rate of twelve unches every twelvementh for many years. There is, as is well known, no surface outlet to the waters of Salt Lake, although several streams of considerable volume are continually discharging their waters into the lake. In the opinion of all scientific explorers of this inland salino sea there has existed a subterranean outlet through which its surplus waters have flowed. But Brigham's prophetic eye has discovered that this outlet has been gradually choking up by precipitations of vast quantities of chloride of sodium, damining the waters of the lake as well as the future hopes of Mormondom. It is only a question of time when this subterranean wastegate shall be completely closed, and then a single spring fleed in all the tributary streams will conse the lake to overflow its bounds and submerge the entire Salt Lake Valley. This result being inevitable Brigtian is more than anxi powers of divination, and convince them that the Pro-phet's mantle has really fallen upon the shoulders of

# MATERIAL FOR A NOVEL

The following general alarm was yesterday sent ou

Mr. Theodore Leontieff, was ostensibly a physician at Morcow, Russia, but in reality engaged in political intrigues to such an extent that it soon became conve-nient for him to feave Russia voluntarily, or be sent to Siberia. He took his two children, but his wife refused to accompany him. This, under the Russian law, was equivalent to a divorce, and his wife remarried. Mrs. Tehetchulm, his housekeeper, who came with him to this country, has now left, taking the two children with her, acting, it is supposed, in the interest of their mother and intending to resure to Russia with their

#### THE EXHIBITION.

GOOD ATTENDANCE YESTERDAY-WILL THE EX-HIBITION BE A PECUNIARY SUCCESS ?-IM-PROVEMENTS GOING ON-NOTES-THE MONU-MENTS IN THE PARK-WHEN THEY WILL BE

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1876. Philabelperia, May 15, 1876.

The attendance at the Exhibition to-day has been very large; larger, apparently, than on any day since the opening, judging by the length and number of the lines of ladies, gentlemen and children who passed through the turns lies. After the morning rush of visitors was over, and the throng had scattered through the grounds and buildings of this 450-acre enclosure, a new comer would have hardly imagined that there were about 15,000 people inside. The distances are so great, everything is on so vast a scale, that the grounds would hardly be well filled were there 60,000 people within the gates.

tion will have to average every day during the siz months to make a return to the helders of Centennial stock. It is estimated that to pay back in full, without interest, what has been advanced by the subscribers to the stock, the receipts must be about \$30,000 per day, which, at fifty cents a head, would be 60,004 visitors per diem. Wednesday last, the opening day, reached; consequently, from a pecuniary point of view, the Exhibition is not a success thus far. The number of visitors on Saturday was 11,650. Twice that number would have gone in yesterday if the Commis

OPEN THE GATES ON SUNDAY to the thousands who peeped through the palings and the gin mills which have sprung up by the thousand on the avenues around the Exhibition enclosure. These frame structures form what is called "Shanty Town." Some of them are most disreputable places, and all will day to those who desire a more 'nhocent amusement than getting drunk. All the beer saloons and barrooms, mile of the Exhibition grounds, were crowded to ex-cess all day Sunday, and there was more hard drinking done and more immorality indelged in on Sunday than on any other day in the week. Such is the effect of deparring from instructive and innocent amusement a

Sunday is bound to come sooner or later. A TOUR THROUGH THE BUILDINGS TO-DAY showed many gratifying advancements, proving that the exhibitors, at all events, had improved each shra-ing hour on Sunday to complete their unfinished dis-

The Russian goods are arriving to-day, and it is gratify ing to know that Russia's vacant space in the main building will soon be filled. Her goods are packed in heavy boxes-very bulky, many of them-and made of water proof wood, closely joined, as though well prepared for a voyage of half way round the world.

The Brazilian section is one of the few that is en-tirely completed. Yet one of the most attractive features of their exhibit they have been unable to display because of the Custom House regulations. The Custom House department is the bele noire of all the Commissioners, home and foreign, and many of them think that it should be called

THE OBSTACLE DEPARTMENT.

The Brazilian Commissioner says that among other articles brought on from his country for the Exhibition

The Brazilian Commissioner says that among other articles brought on from his country for the Exhibition was a magnificent display of diamonds. The collection is worth \$3,000,000; but as the Commissioner was in formed at the Custom House that he would be required to give his personal bond for twice this sum before the valundles can be taken from the Custom House—to guarantee against their sale—and as the Commissioner could not conveniently do this, the visitors to the Exhibition will be deprived of the brilliant spectacie of TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF DIAMONDS. In the British section very little remains to be dome. Queensiand and some of the other colonies are behindhand, but the mother country is in time. India's goods are for the most part in piace, and a very rich show they make. The first object in india's space that attracts the attention is a large case containing a number of brocades of beautiful lustre and linian; fine silks; a custimere coat elaborately embroidered in gold and silver; also handsome golden satin silk gauze embroidered white turbans and specimens of wiid silk, the worms of which feed on castor oil piant.

In the rear of this case are various articles of furniture, made of blackwood, artistically and skilfully carved and of unique designs. Some of the articles are finished with fabrics of oxquisite time. Near the furniture are several cases of gold and silver jewelry, comprising heavy bracelets, necklaces, &c.; also every goods inlaid with gold and a number of samples of silver table ware decorated with protty flagree work.

When one has an opportunity of inspecting this department in detail the most beautiful and curious things can be seen. We can hardly settle down to this yet, among such an emparrassment of riches.

\*\*\*MACHINERT HALL\*\*

This morning presented an appearance which was decidedly an improvement on what it has been at any time heretolore, showing that the exhibitors took advantage of the closing of the grounds yesterday to arrange their exhibitis, and many of them per

range their exhibits, and many or them perfected their connection with the steam power, so that the machinery in active operation is noticeably greater than it was on Saturday.

The goods for exhibition in the women's department are coming in rapidly. A large box of goods from Wisconsin has been received containing articles of curiosity and value. There has also been received a box of goods from the State of Now Hampshire. The two collections embrace almost every conceivable article manulactured by women, and are said to include some of the linest specimens yet exhibited. They were opened this morning, and will be placed in the positions they have been assigned at the earliest possible moment.

GLMORE'S CONCERTS.

Gilmore's concerts in the centre pavilion are a great attraction, and are daily listened to by thousands. The stand is most eligibly situated, and it will be found a mistake if the removed to any other portion of the grounds.

The swedish school house.

The swedish school house.

The swedish school house. It is a square building, one story in height, is composed of a light wood, stained, the boards forming its sides being about a half foot in thickness, the ends extending out several feet, and notched to fit across, after the same plan used in the construction of a log house. Over each of the doors and at the sides are gables, giving to the building a pleasing architectural finish. The windows of this are larger, admitting a sufficiency of light, and the matter of ventilation is well looked after. Heas is supplied by means of a patent lireplace, which is surrounded by a polished tile, which extends to the coiling. The desks are fitted to accommodate out one porson, and are similar to those in use in our own schools as are also the chairs, axcept that the latter have straight backs. The walls are covered with maps, charts and drawing cards, while one corner is occupied by a cabinet of natural curiosities and minerals, and in another corner is a small organ. The school is very complete in all its detail

#### AR RIVAL AT LAST OF THE ARGENTINE REPUR LIC GOODS FOR THE EXHIBITION.

The schooner Nancy Smith, from Buenos Ayres, at The schooner Nancy Smith, from Buenos Ayres, ar-rived at Martin's stores, Brooklyn, yesterday, after a stormy voyage of seventy-four days, bringing the de-layed Centennial goods from the Argentine Republic. The work of discharging them will be commenced at an The work of discharging them will be commenced at an early hour this morning, and they will be placed in barges and taken over to the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City and forwarded in bonded cars to the Exhibition. The Commissioners of the Argentine Republic comprise Señor E. Oliandorf, now in Philadelphia, President of the Commission, who arrived here on the steamship Hevelius, Edward F. Davison, Consul General of the Argentine Republic in this city, is Treasurer of the Commission. Messra. Dayo Castro and E. Mora Davison are Commissioners.

Mr. E. F. Davison, of No. 128 Pearl street, the Consul General of the Argentine Republic, made the following statement to a Herralt reporter last evening:—The Nancy Smith brings 212 packages for the Centennial. The articles in the carge of the Nancy Smith comprise samples of wine, tobacco, the different woods of the Republic, a large collection of unnerals, including gold, giver and copper, and most of the other products of the country.

SPAIN AND THE CENTENNIAL

The Spanish paper, El Cronista, published in this city, in its issue of yesterday, under the heading of "This Is Grave," states:—"Señor Don Hipólito de Uriarte, Consul General of Spain in this city, has resigned the position of President of the Consulting Committee, appointed in this city to facilitate the labors of the Spanish Centennial Commissioners." After treating of this subject at length the Cronista adds:—"If the Marquis of Orovio, Minister of Commorce in Spain, had foreseen the result of the resignation of Señor Don José Emilio de Santos from the Presidency of the Royal Spanish Commission at the Centennial be would have relinquished his portfolio a thousand times rather than approve the appointment."

# THE INSPECTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND

The committee of Custom House Inspectors belonging to their benevotent association are collecting \$5 from each member for the survivors of the recently deceased Inspector N. C. Cole. The amount collected of the country of the count